

ALSO

Illustrated Evening Ledger

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PROCESSES OF PURIFICATION

THERE is a German philosophy, unfortunately dominant in the Empire, that war is a purifying process, as necessary occasionally as an emetic and productive of limitless good in the upbuilding of character. It is a vicious doctrine, making, as it does, war something to be pursued and wooed and not to be avoided. It is, in fact, a perversion of the principle that sacrifice is good for individual or nation. The fallacy in it is the assumption that only by war can such sacrifice become national in its scope.

We do not believe, for instance, that this war is in itself a desirable thing for the United States. It is justified only because it is necessary and because of its great objective. Yet we are not so foolish as to assume that no good results will flow from it. It is apparent, on the contrary, that already the pulse of the nation beats more firmly and its spirit is more aware because of the enormous task we have to perform. Men do not leave their wives and families, give up their business and go into camps without impressing all who know them with the nobility of patriotism and the superior importance of duty. There are persons who have gone through life without giving thought to anything but their personal convenience. They now find their wants subordinated to national necessities, and they meet the new condition with a serenity and high purpose that thrill other citizens. There is not a home with a representative in the national service arms that the members of it do not therefore hold their heads a little higher and feel a new and more intimate participation in governmental activity.

It is a truism that no man gets more out of life than he puts into it. Neither does a nation. We love the things we have suffered for. Our devotion to an ideal is often in direct proportion to what we have given up in support of that ideal. A country we have fought for is more than ever our own country, and our love for it grows according to the service that we give.

No family that does without to buy a Liberty Bond, and thus does its share to finance the war, lacks adequate return. The interest on the money is important, but it is not a decisive influence. When responsibility is personal and fixed, men measure up to it. It draws strength from dried-up cells and invigorates the soul. The greatest men of the world have been those who went down into the depths before they went up to the heights, and the anguish of the woman is an augury of the mother-love that no other love rivals in its devotion.

Luxury ruined Rome because luxury outlasted sacrifice, and a people who do not know sacrifice are a people destined for the scrap heap. It is the glory of America that in this crisis her men and women of wealth have been as quick as the poor to dedicate their lives to the defense of the nation. We have been taught and have learned that the energies of man can be expended better than to the promiscuous slaughter of other men. The wealth of the nation is the evidence of past devotion to peaceful ideals. Battles for success in a peaceful world are as glorious as any ever fought on the tented field. But that we should be able to change in a few months from the peaceful nation we were into the mighty and militant war machine now under construction is a remarkable example of our power of adaptation and of the inherent stability and strength of the national character.

The United States will show a record of preparedness and achievement," said Secretary Baker yesterday, "that will challenge the world's admiration." We do not doubt it, and a purified democracy will emerge from the conflict. It will be the purification of national sacrifice and devotion.

THE WORLD SERIES

WORLD Series do not seem quite so "serious" when they're not played at home. This city has always felt it had at least half a monopoly on the series, and usually the major half. Chicago and New York contend today in the first game for the championship of the world.

pois us to admit that it looks like a small baseball world with Philadelphia out of it, cries of "sour grapes" to the contrary notwithstanding. The game today is like the play of "Hamlet" with Hamlet left out.

Hundreds of thousands are clamoring for tickets at fancy prices, as usual. But let no one think this fanatical love of the sport betrays a flippant attitude toward that more important national game across the seas. Sport goes hand in hand with martial prowess. A new Wellington will some day record that the war was won on the baseball diamonds of America, paraphrasing a famous saying about cricket. Muscle wins wars; muscle, morale and manhood are built up in an athletic nation. We can thank our many decades of baseball frenzy for giving us something "on" the unathletic Germans.

UNDERLYING PRINCIPLES

THE underlying principles in accordance with which a transit lease should be drawn are well developed by modern practice.

First. The amount of capital invested in the existing system and entitled to protection should be determined. When so determined, this capital should be protected frankly in the lease.

Second. The rate of fare should be determined by the city, without intervention by the company, preferably by an automatic gauge similar to that in vogue in Cleveland.

Any arrangement that fails to have as its basis an absolute determination of the fixed investment of the company that is entitled to consideration will be fundamentally wrong and unacceptable to the city. A satisfactory solution of a problem is never obtained by side-stepping.

CONGRESS ON VACATION

THE closing hours of the extraordinary session have been brightened by the brilliant eulogies which Congressmen have delivered upon the work of Congressmen in the last six months. It is quite impossible to allow all the credit for the long list of important war measures to go to Senators and Representatives. At least 99 per cent of the credit must go to the American people, for without the driving force of their will behind these measures Congress would not and could not have put them through.

There has been much unfair criticism of House and Senate which should have centered upon individual members. It is now being made very clear by the demands in at least three States for the expulsion of Senators accused of hampering the conduct of the war. It is a minority of both houses that has been blamed for the most egregious delays, and the more this is realized the more apparent becomes the fact that the most important congressional action of this year was not any vote in the extraordinary session, but the decision of the Senate to stop filibustering following President Wilson's appeal to the people in March. If the filibuster had been permitted to continue we would not yet be at war.

But the decks have been cleared. The disloyal members are all marked and ticketed, and they will have two months to think over the doubtful proposition of going against the tide of public opinion at the regular session. By December events will have made it impossible for any one to interfere with America's efforts in the war.

A NATIONAL SCANDAL

CONGRESSMAN MOORE does not exaggerate when he says, in his article on this page, that the murder in the Fifth Ward has attained the dimensions of a national scandal.

Sensations and representatives from all parts of the Union are amazed at the revelations which couple the names of Philadelphia officials and New York gunmen, and well they may be. Since America entered the war the patriotic traditions which center in this city have been emphasized as they never were before. Renowned statesmen and generals have made pilgrimages to Independence Hall. But was Philadelphia thinking only of national politics during all these solemn months of America's preparation for the great struggle overseas? This is the natural question which men from other States are asking.

There is only one way now for citizens to advertise to the rest of the country that the answer to this question is "No." That way is to overwhelm the gang at the polls on November 6.

A \$50 Liberty Bond will supply a Sammee with 1000 cartridges.

Colonel House will not make peace, but he may make peace possible.

There are 10,000 charges against I. W. W. prisoners, and that's not half enough.

Why jump on the Union League? The Union League has not jumped on anybody.

What difference does it make which team wins? It means almost nothing to Philadelphia and Boston.

Maybe it is a good thing that the men who wrote the revenue bill are not running the food administration.

There is evidence to show that the hearing ought to have been held in the juvenile division of the Municipal Court.

The Government, it appears, has 20,000 airplanes under construction. (No wonder Mr. La Follette foams at the mouth!)

Being in contempt of court is a new sensation for the Mayor, but being in contempt of the community is not a novel experience.

We are beginning to receive letters from German sympathizers complaining that French aviators have killed German women and children. What doctor ever liked a dose of his own medicine?

According to Doctor Carrel, "Capitalism is a disease." This is a new equation which expresses the law of wound healing. By this equation it may be determined when a wound will heal. Surgery by calculus might be worth the while.

FIFTH WARD CASE NATIONAL SCANDAL

"Why Are Such Methods Tolerated in Philadelphia?" Congressmen Ask

Special Correspondence of the Evening Ledger

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5. POLITICS may be no worse in Pennsylvania than in New York or some of the other large States, but for some reason or other the Keystone State is more freely discussed, because of its politics, than any other. New York has its gunmen, and money plays an important part in the elections of States which escape national criticism; but somehow or other, when anything disagreeable happens in Pennsylvania politics, it stirs up the old-time slander that Pennsylvania is "corrupt and contented."

Any one with experience in national life, who keeps tabs upon election performances in the various West and Middle West States, or who follows the bitter primary struggles in the southern States, knows how unjust and unwarranted are the insinuations against Pennsylvania as a whole. But no one who has been here for a dozen years can fail to have observed that the recurrence of political strife in Pennsylvania has done that great Commonwealth much harm and given it and great cities like Philadelphia and Pittsburgh an undesired reputation.

Fifth Ward Row Capital Talk

The deplorable Fifth Ward row, with its New York accompaniment of gunmen, although it involved primarily the election of a Philadelphia Councilman, has been as much talked about in Washington during the last week as have momentous matters affecting the war in Europe. Each morning, as the newspapers have arrived, representatives from all the States of the Union have informed themselves of the progress of the investigation into the shooting of Policeman Epley and of the bludgeoning of "Jimmy" Carey until Carey has become almost as famous in Washington as the redoubtable Hefflin of Alabama.

But the sad part of it all is that those who come from rural communities and States far removed from congested districts like the Fifth Ward, and who have little knowledge of the needs of the people, or of the sacrifices made in their behalf by men like Father McEnroe or the Reverend McHenry, and others who labor in the Lord's vineyard, are given to cheap comments, and sometimes to verbal estimates derogatory, to the true life and spirit of the people of Philadelphia. No one who knows the patriotic pride of the Quaker City can listen to this sort of criticism without wishing a plague upon any or all political houses which encourage or indulge in election practices so calculated to harm and destroy the fair fame of the first American city of the land.

Works Harm to City

The situation is made more exasperating, by constant inquiries as to "men higher up." Especially is this so in the Senate, where Mr. Penrose sits as Republican head of the Finance Committee and virtual leader of his party, and in the House, where Mr. Vane has a seat and is a member of the important Committee on Appropriations.

The constant inquiries of colleagues and the cloakroom conversations are not always to the liking of the leaders of the names have been drawn into the scandal, nor to any other of the State's representatives. Thus far the position of Senator Penrose apparently has not been publicly stated, and as the shooting occurred while he was in conference on the revenue bill, there was little opportunity for him to discuss it publicly, even if he were inclined to do so.

As to Congressman Vane, the national capital constantly confuses him with his brother, the Senator. So far as the term "the Vane" is concerned, it has come to be regarded as politically indigenous to Philadelphia, even as "the Biddle" and "the Cadwaladers" were socially in the earlier days. On the House side of the Capitol during the week "the Vane" vied in interest almost with the Norton-Hefflin incident, since the headlines in the Philadelphia newspapers attract as much attention in Washington as do those in the local newspapers.

Effect on Rank and File

Apart from the "higher-up" element, which interests the Philadelphia "School for Scandal" in Washington, the effect of all this notoriety upon the rank and file of Pennsylvania voters invites discussion. The average country Representative knows little about the political conditions existing in a built-up district like the Fifth Ward. The gunmen should be employed at elections in to him the astonishing thing about it all. "Who is responsible for these disgraceful conditions?" is the inquiry most frequently put, or "Why are such methods tolerated in a city so traditionally patriotic as Philadelphia?"

The questions come in good faith, but they denote the national interpretation of these recent brutal election performances in the City of Brotherly Love. The outcome of the meeting at the Academy of Music was one of the best answers thus far given to the critics of Philadelphia. That meeting evidenced the faith of the people in good government at home as it also stood for a world democracy on just and humane principles. There is little doubt even among practical party workers that legitimate politics is preferred to those controlled by money or by the use of the policeman's club. Since the Wanamaker-Quay fights, years ago, the average political worker has been up against difficult political conditions in Philadelphia, due to the ups and downs of the various political organizations. Many of them unquestionably would welcome a change that would tend to put politics upon a higher plane.

It is conceded that in wards like the Fifth or, in fact, in any of the river wards, the political work is done by the best of the organization of his party has a difficult job to perform. In some respects he is a veritable Samaritan. But where the alien population is strong, the scrupulous worker is in position to do great harm to the city and State.

The national legislature is now passing upon measures affecting the alien population, so that foreigners who live in wards like the Fifth will need the advice of the best friends they can get. Some of these laws will affect the rights and prospects, even the liberties, of aliens. As the Fifth Ward, once the seat of American aristocracy and still the home of Independence Hall and the Liberty Bell, has become the scene of place of numerous foreign-born, some of whom find it difficult to avoid oppression. It is vital that reason rather than terrorism or prejudice should rule in such a case. The methods of the alien gunman certainly have no place in the heart of Philadelphia, where every instinct of humanity cries out for enlightenment and good citizenship.

— HAMPSON MOORE

Tom Daly's Column

THE LAW'S DELAY

The Mayor is in contempt today—Contempt of Court that is—and say! Don't that just prove "the law's delay"?

For, sakes alive! it sure is true That with the people—me and you—He's been there for a year or two!

A contractor in Worcester, Mass., writes to ask, in all seriousness, if it's true that we contemplate enlarging the Eastern Penitentiary to accommodate "a large number of new prisoners." Some newspaper paragrapher made an unconscious hit there, very likely.

In the same mail comes a reminiscence from an old-time dweller in the neighborhood of that same penal institution on Cherry Hill. "A news note," writes A. P. Rippey, "tells us that 'owing to the scarcity of leather in this country the Government is making an attempt to use the hide of the shark.' That brings to mind my sub-youthful days when shoes, made in Cherry Hill, cost, in my size, \$1.50, and lasted me just one week. They were good shoes at that."

Time was when the Eastern Penitentiary did a thriving business in "brogans," and Warden McKenty would be delighted if the trade were still there. "They took all that away from us two years ago," said he yesterday, "and it stung us pretty hard. The act of Legislature won't let us make anything to sell outside, you know, but only for use in our institutions. Result: Many of our men are doing headwork, making fancy boxes and flags and all that sort of thing most of the time."

THE NEW MARSEILLAISE
 Partners for peace since Wilhelm slew it, America and France, grip hands! In one tricolor paraded go to it, The compact for the scorpions stands.

No bully of a rank outsider, Though lashed by scourge of blood and guile, Shall make the run within a mile Of Liberty with you to guide her! You're on! It is our debt; You're on! God backs the bet; You're on! You're on! Hit up the pace, The homestretch opens clear!

The grand tier seems with breathless roots, Who cheer your pallid thoroughbred, While hisses for the gun of looters That framed the race the clamor thrud, But round the last turn the field thund'ring Shows Red Blue White an easy first Straightening into a mighty burst Of speed, that leaves a stunned world wondering.

You're on! It is our debt; You're on! God backs the bet; You're on! You're on! Hit up the pace, The homestretch opens clear!

THE year goal finish beneath its prices, Never was goal for such stakes; And a great shout of triumph rises As the black steed of Kultur breaks. "We win," exclaims a frenzied clapping—The Hun limps in an also-ran And high above the trampled tan Behold the fused tricolor flapping! You're on! It is our debt; You're on! God backs the bet; You're on! You're on! Hit up the pace, The homestretch opens clear!

STANLEY E. WILSON.

Who Cares About Dad?

Howard M. Earl, who is the big boss of Burpee's Fordhook Farms, has sent us a communication which starts us sabbiling again about "Kelly, the Rolling Mill Man." "Look here, audience," Kelly used to say to the patrons of the old Central Theatre, "if ever you have any singin' to do always sing about 'Mother.' Don't never sing about 'Father,' because 'the nuthin' in it. But suppose you had to, what songs would you have to choose from? Well, here's 'Father, Dear Father, Come Home With Me Now—You've Got Yer Share.' (That ain't in the song, but that's what it means, an' 'Over the Hills to the Poorhouse' an' a lot o' pleasant things like that."

"How About Dad?" is the title of Mr. Earl's message, an editorial clipped from a Mississippi paper. "There's been a lot written," it begins, "about the brave mothers who are giving their sons to war. And no one will quarrel with the words of praise uttered in their behalf. It is impossible to overestimate the sacrifice they make in the service of their country. But I want to speak about the fathers. And he proceeds to do it, from a full heart.

But that sort of thing seems to us to be dangerous. It's a terrible thing to start a man crying, and perhaps that's one reason why there are no sentimental songs in praise of Father—particularly in relation to the parting of Dad and the lad who, being big enough now for soldiering, is ripe to be Dad's dum.

James Whitcomb Riley once told us that frequently when he stood up before an audience to recite his magnificent (the adjective is ours, not his) poem about the old man and Jim—"Good-by, Jim, Take Care o' Yourself"—he feared for the consequences. For on one occasion, he said, a man in one of the front rows of a crowded opera house broke in upon his recitation with "Damn it, man, that's enough!" and went out of the house. Maybe we'd be' stick to home-and-mother songs.

ENGLAND is full of names that look "one way" and sound another. There's "Cholmondeley," which nearly everybody now knows is pronounced "Chumley." Remember the story of Lord Cholmondeley, who was so touchy about his name? No? Well, his lordship was passing out of his garden gate one day when a visitor came along and asked, "Is Lord Cholmondeley at home?" "No," said "e," "nor any of his pe-upple."

But now comes K. odden with one we never heard before. He presents it in this fashion:

There was a young fellow of Cirencester Who eloped with the charwoman's sister—

His people, in haste, The runaway traced, But found that the trait was a falsemate.

NELSON'S TACTICS OR FARRAGUT'S?

Experts Believe British and American Navies Can Take Helgoland

By HARRY MERRILL HITCHCOCK

Former English, United States Navy.

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"MAYBE I'm all wrong, but if I were Admiral Jellicoe I don't think I could take Helgoland. I don't think I could take Helgoland without going over to Helgoland just once and heaving a couple of shells at it to see what would happen and make sure the goods were really there as advertised."

That is a fairly accurate report of the remarks dropped casually by a certain officer of the United States navy. The entrance of the United States into the world war did more than increase the already overwhelming preponderance of the Allied fleet; it re-enforced the fleet whose greatest hero is Nelson with the fleet whose greatest hero is Farragut. The victories of Aboukir and Trafalgar, before Aboukir he lay outside of Toulon, waiting for the French fleet to come out. They did come out, and ultimately chased them as far as the West Indies and back before catching them at Trafalgar. Farragut's two greatest achievements were the capture of New Orleans and the victory of Mobile Bay. His problem before each of them was fundamentally the same as Nelson's. Farragut's solution, however, differed radically from Nelson's. He did not wait outside for his enemy; he went in after him.

The comparison may not be entirely fair to the great British admiral. But we are not merely making a historical comparison between two men; we are using them as typical representatives, each of the traditional naval strategy of which he is the greatest hero. Nelson's strategy has been, with few exceptions, the standard British naval strategy; it has been the British strategy during three years of this present war. Farragut's strategy was also that of Dahlgren at Charleston and Porter at Fort Fisher; it was the strategy of Dewey at Manila; and there are men now following that great pupil of Farragut into Manila Bay on that memorable May morning.

No Fortress Impregnable

The principles of naval strategy never change. The problem of the submarine is simply the latest and most sinister form of a problem as old as naval warfare. While Nelson lay outside Toulon and Brent and St. Nazaire swarms of privateers issued from those ports and played such havoc with British commerce on the seven seas as the submarines, in proportion to their opportunities, have yet to approach. Before Farragut took New Orleans and went into Mobile Bay those two ports were nests of blockade-runners and raiders; but when he had finished with the nests, the warships did not go in.

In considering an alternative to this strategy we can safely concentrate, for the present at least, upon Helgoland. That little rocky islet in the North Sea, fifty miles from the mouth of the Elbe and squarely in the center of the widening path by which most of the raiders go out to sea, is the obvious first point of attack.

We have no means of knowing in detail just what are the defenses of Helgoland. There are officers of the United States navy, indeed, who will tell you that they no more believe in the existence of an impregnable fortress than of an unsinkable ship. As one of them recently put it: "Every fortress is impregnable—until somebody comes along and takes it."

The Confederate ironclads and torpedoes and the Civil War had as fearful a grip on the popular imagination in the North as the German submarines and mines have everywhere now. The German know far more about mines and submarines than the Confederates did, but we know as much about guarding against them.

The U-boats know more about the game now than they did then, but so do we. The British have gradually and painfully learned their lesson. How long has it been?

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. What is meant by Nemesis?
2. French 'armies have dropped bombs on Stuttgart. Where is that city and about how far is it from the frontier?
3. Describe the procedure for impeaching a Mayor of Philadelphia?
4. Pershing has received a new title. What is it?
5. About what percentage of the drafted men have been sent to camp?
6. What is the derivation of "bedlam"?
7. The name "revenue cutter" is no longer used. What name is now used to describe this service?
8. What part of the eye is the iris?
9. What is Samsel?
10. What is a cretin?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. Viscount Ishii is the special ambassador at the head of the Japanese commission now visiting this country.
2. "We'll all hang together," Benjamin Franklin's sun at the time of the Revolution. "We must all hang together, or assuredly we shall all hang separately."
3. Automobiles came into general use between the years 1880 and 1901.
4. "Theatre of a war." The land and sea area in which operations occur or may be expected to occur.
5. The Liberty Bonds pay 4 per cent interest.
6. Cardinal Gasparri is Papal Secretary of State.
7. Communique: Pronounced "communiquay." A report, especially a report on military operations.
8. Bolo Pacha: A French citizen, Paul Bolo (pacha is a title he is supposed to have gotten in Egypt in the Khedive's service), held as a traitor in France for plots for a premature peace.
9. Prima facie case: Sufficient evidence for a Magistrate to hold a man for a higher court.
10. Russian novelists: Turgenev, Dostoevski and Tolstoy.

EARLY DAYS ON THE YORK ROAD

IN 1680 two young men, Heinrich Frey and Joseph Plattenebach, had a blacksmith shop near the present corner of Front and Arch streets. One of the curious visitors to their shop was a young Indian to whom they showed great kindness. One day the Indian, who was Joseph, the son of Tamane, the chief of the Leni Lenape, followed an old Indian trail through the woods to the headquarters of the tribe.

The visitors made such a good impression on the Leni Lenape that they were adopted into the tribe. Before their return Tamane took them to the spot where the Germantown road joins the York road and told them that a council of the tribe had decided that to them should belong all the land in that region until the Great Spirit should call them to the Eternal Wilderness. At the moment the sun was rising in the east, so the young men named the spot Auf-gehende Tamne, or Rising Sun.

On March 24, 1703, the proprietors of the Indian grant, which had been confirmed by William Penn, were married. They settled at Rising Sun. Eight years later the Old York road was opened, and forty-three years later Mary Davis bought thirty-eight acres at the forks of the roads, and opened Rising Sun Inn.

Neither fleeing redemptioners nor honest travelers had an easy time on the Old York road, if the weather conditions were the least bit bad. The deep black mud made excellent mud, and there were treacherous quicksands in many places. Farmers on their way to market were accustomed to go in parties, that one might help another when difficulties were encountered. Some one who ventured to make the trip alone found it advisable to use four and perhaps six horses; even then they were sometimes badly mired. An old resident, quoted in Watson's Annals, declared that he saw once near Rising Sun Village "a team stalled, and that in endeavoring to draw out the force horse with an iron chain to his head it slipped and the horse was so badly injured that he had to be killed."

In 1803 steps were taken to correct these conditions. The turnpike was authorized, and construction begun at once on the section from Rising Sun to the Red Bank. The turnpike was completed in 1808.

